

THE GRAND RIVER TIMES.

VOLUME V.

GRAND HAVEN, MICHIGAN, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1856.

WHOLE NUMBER 238.

THE GRAND RIVER TIMES

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING, BY
JOHN W. BARNES.

Office on Washington street, 3d door below the
Washington House, second story.

TERMS.—Payment in Advance.
Taken at the office, or forwarded by mail, — \$1.00
Delivered by the carrier in the village, — 1.50
One shilling in addition to the above will be
charged for every three months that payment is
delayed.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are
paid, except at the discretion of the publisher.

Terms of Advertising.

One square (12 lines or less), first insertion fifty
cents, twenty-five cents for each subsequent inser-
tion. Legal advertisements at the rates prescribed
by law. Yearly or monthly advertisements as
follows:
1 square 1 month, \$1.00 1 square 1 year, \$5.00
1 " 3 " 2.00 1 column 1 " 30.00
1 " 6 " 3.00 1 " 1-2 " 1 " 20.00

Business Cards, \$3.00 per annum.
Advertisements unaccompanied with written or
verbal directions, will be published until ordered
out, and charged for. When a postponement is
added to an advertisement, the whole will be
charged the same as for the first insertion.

Letters relating to business, to receive at-
tention, must be addressed to the publisher.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY—1856

1856 **FERRY & SONS,** 1856

Forwarding and Commission Merchants,
DEALERS IN

LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, FLOUR,
PLASTER, &c.

Grand Haven, Mich.,

Owners and Agents of Steam Line on the
Lakes, and the "Grand River" and "Col-
lins" Steamboat Companies and Con-
signees of the Western Transportation
Company.

Goods via Chicago, deposit with Jas.
R. Huganin.

1856 **CUTLER & WARTS,** 1856

Storage, Forwarding & Com-
mission Merchants.

Dealers in Lumber, Shingles, Produce,
Salt, Flour and Plaster.

GRAND HAVEN, MICHIGAN.

D. CUTLER, H. L. WARTS.

Ottawa Iron Works, Ottawa Point, Ot-
tawa County, Mich.

FERRY & CHANDLER, Manufacturers of
Stationary and Marine, high or low pressure
Engines, Mill Gearing, Iron and Brass Castings.
Post Office address, Grand Haven, Mich.

Wm. M. Ferry, Jr., M. T. E. Chandler.

TIMOTHY FLETCHER, County Clerk and
Register of Deeds, for Ottawa County. Grand
Haven, Mich.

WILLIAM HATHAWAY, Jr., Judge of Pro-
bate for Ottawa Co. F. O. address, Crockerly,
Ottawa Co., Mich.

GEORGE PARKS, Treasurer of Ottawa Co.,
and Justice of the Peace.

R. W. DUNCAN, Attorney at Law, and Solicit-
or in Chancery; also agent for obtaining Bounty
Lands, and collecting claims against the United
States, in connection with a General Agency
at Washington. Office third door below the
Washington House.

CROSVENOR REED, Attorney and Counsel-
or at Law. All business entrusted to me will be
promptly and satisfactorily attended to. Resi-
dence, Charleston Landing, Ottawa Co. Mich.

Dentistry.

DR. L. A. ROGERS, Surgeon Dentist, Office
in Dr. Shepard's New Block, Monroe st., Grand
Rapids, Mich., where he may be found during
business hours.

FERRY & WALLACE, Dealers in Fancy
Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hardware
and Groceries. Water st., Grand Haven, Mich.

Thos. W. Ferry, Noah H. Ferry.

FERRY & CO., Manufacturers of Lumber, and
Dealers in all kinds of Merchandise, Provisions,
Shingle-Boils, and Shingles. White Lake, Ocea-
na Co., Mich.

FOSTER & PARRY, Wholesale and Retail
Dealers in Hard and Hollow-Ware, Iron, and
Manufacturers of Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware, foot
of Monroe street, Grand Rapids, Mich.

STONE & CHUBB, Manufacturers of Plows,
Cultivators, and Grain Cradles, and dealers in
all kinds of Agricultural Implements, and Ma-
chines. Agricultural Warehouse, Canal street,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

STEPHEN MUNROE, Physician and Sur-
geon. Office one door west of J. T. Davis' Tailor
Shop, Washington street.

FERRY & SONS, Forwarding and Commis-
sion Merchants. Central Dock, Grand Haven,
Mich.

JOHN T. DAVIS, Merchant Tailor. Shop on
Washington street, second door west of H. Grif-
fin's store.

HOPKINS & BROTHERS, Storage, Forward-
ing and Commission Merchants; general dealers
in all kinds of Dry Goods, Groceries, Grain and
Provisions; manufacturers and dealers whole-
sale and retail in all kinds of lumber. Mill
Point, Mich.

C. DAVIS & CO., Dealers in Dry Goods, Gro-
ceries, Provisions, Hardware, Crockerly, Boots and
Shoes, &c. Muskegon, Mich.

OTTAWA HOUSE (formerly William Tell Ho-
tel), Levi Shackleton Proprietor, Water street,
Grand Haven, Mich.

WASHINGTON HOUSE, By Henry Penny-
er. The proprietor has the past spring newly
fitted and partly re-furnished this House, and
feels confident visitors will find the House to
compare favorably with the best in the State.

HENRY GRIFFIN, Commission Merchant and
General Agent, Dealer in Salt, Flour, Dry and
Green Fruits, Provisions, Family Groceries,
Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, &c., &c., at his old
stand opposite the Washington House, Grand
Haven, Michigan.

B. BIDWELL & SONS, Confectionery and
Bakery, Grand Rapids, Mich. C. B. Albee agent
for Grand Haven and vicinity.

THE GUSHING RILL.

O, if for me the cup you fill,
Then fill it from the gushing rill,
With water, water, sparkling bright,
As clear as truth, and free as light.
Then if for me the cup you fill,
Fill it from the gushing rill.
Speak not to me of rosy wine,
Of nectar cups, and draughts divine:
The taste of bitter tears is there,
Wrung from the hearts most true and dear.
Then if for me the cup you fill,
Fill it from the gushing rill.

SOUND DOCTRINE FORCIBLY PRESENTED.

We have rarely read a more clear, com-
prehensible, and forcible statement of the
Democratic doctrine on the subject of the
Nebraska bill and the slavery question
generally, than is found in the following
extract, taken from the prospectus of a daily
paper soon to be started at Dubuque Iowa,
to be called "The Northwest." It says:—
"The Nebraska-Kansas bill, in the prin-
ciple of popular rights which it enacts, will
have not merely our acquiescence, but our
active, earnest and conscientious advocacy.
We believe the principle of popular sovereignty
enunciated in that bill, to be not only con-
sistent with the true theory of our institu-
tions; but the foundation principle of those
institutions; that the "Missouri-Compromise
line," so called, was unconstitutional, unfair
and unwise, and its repeal eminently just,
wise and proper. We will not discuss this
matter here, but will just remark that the
disturbances and outrages in the territory of
Kansas are not the legitimate fruits of the
practical application of this great principle,
but result from the spirit of fanaticism which
has made persistent warfare upon the institu-
tions of the Union, excited sectional ani-
mosities the most bitter and deadly.

"This assertion is borne out by the peace-
ful and prosperous solution of the question
of the practical operation of popular sover-
eignty in the sister territory of Nebraska.—
We, therefore, reject the disorders of Kan-
sas as an argument against the principles of
the bill, or the expediency of its enactment
and set them down as the results of abolition
excitement, no more treasonable and desper-
ate than attend the rendition of every fugi-
tive slave from old and organized States.

"In respect to the subject of Slavery, we
shall urge the sincere observance of the com-
promises and obligations of the Constitution,
fully believing that in their disregard, in a
matter so sensitive, lies the chief danger which
threatens the Union.

"We will not question the justice or wis-
dom of these constitutional obligations, nor
inquire how far they are consistent with
higher-lawism or fanatic notions of humanity.
We accept them be they blessings or evils,
as freely and fully as we accept the unmis-
takable blessings of civil and religious lib-
erty, with which our fathers found it necessary
to associate them.

"We avow our duty in this matter to be
a legal duty—a duty of obedience to the
laws—and that the moral aspect of the ques-
tion does not demand of us the sacrifice of
the great interests of humanity involved in
the perpetuity of the Union, or of the peace
and happiness, and progress of twenty-five
million of whites, in order to do fantastic
justice and doubtful good to three millions of
negroes.

WISCONSIN AND MICHIGAN TRANSIT COM-
PANY.—By an act of the present Legislature
of Wisconsin, Messrs Anson Eldrid, Ashel
Fitch Jr., W. B. Hibbard, and others in
Milwaukee, together with Messrs Higam,
Stewart and Cotton of Michigan, were
made incorporators of a company bearing the
above name, which has for its object the con-
struction and equipment of a line of first
class steamers to ply between Milwaukee
and Grand Haven, in Michigan, in connection
with the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad
and several Wisconsin railroads terminating
at Milwaukee.

The Sentinel of that city, in its issue of the
29th ult., speaking of this company says:—
"We understand that the incorporators residing
in Michigan, will visit our city during the
coming week, for the purpose of meeting
with the corporators here and organizing the
company at once. Capt. L. H. Cotton has
proposals from experienced steamboat build-
ers for the construction of two first-class
boats to be completed and delivered by the
first of June, 1857, at which time the De-
troit and Milwaukee Railroad will be com-
pleted to Grand Rapids. It is the design of
the company to make the terms of payment
of all subscriptions to its capital stock such
as will induce our citizens to subscribe lib-
erally, and the directors will be able to show
that the investment will be largely remunera-
tive."

GOLD IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.—In
the recent message of acting Gov. Masou, of
Washington Territory, to the Territorial Leg-
islature, it is stated that gold has been found
in the country near Fort Colville, in sufficient
quantities to pay well for working. Even
with the rude mode of working with pans,
an average of \$10 per day has been made.

A STORY OF A LEAP YEAR.—Sam Smith
sat at home on New Year's day in dishabille.
His beard was unshaven, hair uncombed,
boots unblackened, and he was leaning back in
a picturesque attitude, with a cigar in his
mouth. Sam thought it was leap year and
how glorious it would be if the ladies could
be induced to "pop the question" in accor-
dance with their ancient privileges, as he sat
watching "the smoke that so gracefully curl-
ed" his fancy glowed with the idea how de-
lightful it would be to have the dear crea-
tures fondling of him, and with tender glances
endeavor to "do the agreeable" as he medi-
tated, his heart softened, and he began to
feel a squeamish, womanish sensibility dif-
fuse itself over his feelings, and thought he
would faint with propriety the first time a
young lady squeezed his hand.

Rap, rap, sounded at the door. Sam peep-
ed through the Venetian window blinds.

"Mercy," exclaimed he, "if there isn't
Miss Jones, and I all in dishabille, and look-
ing like a fright—goodness gracious, I must
go right away and fix myself."

As he left the room, Miss Jones entered,
and with a composed air intimated that she
would wait.

Miss Susan Jones was a firm believer in
woman's rights, and now that the season was
propitious she determined to take advantage
thereof, and do a little courting on her own
account. It was one of woman's privileges
which had been usurped by the tyrant man,
and she was determined to assert her rights
in spite of the hollow formalities of a false
system of society.

Meantime, with a palpitating heart, Sam
went through a series of personal adorn-
ments. The last twist was given to his collar
the last curl to his whiskers, and with cambric
in hand he descended to the parlor. Miss
Jones rushed to receive him, and grasping his
hand with fervor, said—

"Dearest, how beautiful you look, accom-
panying her words with a look of undissim-
ulated admiration.

"Spare the blushes of a modest young
man," said Sam, applying his cambric to his
face to hide his confusion.

"Nay my love, why so coy?" said Su-
san, "turn not away those lovely eyes—dark
as jet, but sparkling as the diamond. List
to the vows of fond affection. Here let us
rest said she drawing him to a sofa, "Here
with my arm around thee will I protest my
true affection."

"Leave me, oh, leave me," murmured
Sam; "think of my youth, my inexperience.
Spare, oh, spare my palpitating heart."

"Leave thee," said Susan, pressing him
closer to her, "never, until the store of rest-
less nights, of unquiet days, of aspirations,
fond emotions and undying love is laid be-
fore thee. Know that for years I have
nursed for thee a secret passion. Need I tell
thee how I worshiped like a sunflower in the
light of scarlet tresses—how my fond heart
was entrapped in the meshes of those mag-
nificent whiskers—so modest so delicate, en-
chanted me—joy to me—for thy joy was my
joy. My heart is thine—take it, but first let
me snatch a kiss from those ruby lips."

The overwrought feelings of delicate youth
were too strong and he fainted from excess
of joy. Meanwhile the enamored maiden
hung fondly over him, and slowly the eyes of
Sam Smith opened—he gazed wildly around
him then meeting the ardent gaze of his lov-
er, he blushed deeply, and from behind his
handkerchief faintly faltered out, "Ask my Pa."

REPUBLICAN AND KNOW-NOTHING—THE
PROGRAMME.—The spirit of harmony, good
feeling and confidence which every-where
North, South, East and West, inspires and
animates the democracy, has given alarm to
our opponents. They see the hand writing
on the wall. They hear the death-knell of
their hopes, and with the energy of despair
they are making one more desperate effort to
unite all the factions at the North in one
conglomerate mass against the democratic
party. With that view, the leaders at
Washington have been holding meetings for
the purpose of uniting the Northern Know-
Nothings and the Republicans, regardless of
political principles and all differences of opin-
ion. An inkling of the proposed programme
is given out by the Ohio State Journal, as
follows:

"When the three parties have their candi-
dates in the field, then we expect to witness a
sharp and active canvass. The American
party in the South will have to meet single-
handed the "fierce democracy," and in the
North the Republicans and Americans will
have to meet the same enemy. If they
unite upon one set of electors in each of the
States, nearly, if not quite every State can
be carried against the democratic party. If
on the other hand the Americans and Re-
publicans run each an electoral ticket of their
own, the result may be, and probably will
be, an unparalleled Democratic triumph."

Now, is not that a very nice planned
game? At the South the Know-Nothings
are to battle the democracy single-handed,
and they will hope to carry some of the
Southern States by claiming to be more pro-
slavery than the Democrats. At the North
their brethren will unite with the republi-

can-abolitionists, and oppose the democratic
party, claiming to be the special opponents
of slavery.

Now, dear reader, is not that a promising
political game? What a regard for prin-
ciple does it exhibit? SEWARD, WEED and
GREENE, who have denounced Know-Nothing-
ism with unsparing bitterness, are now
ready to strike hands with the proscriptive
faction; merge all political principles and
"unite upon one electoral ticket," all for the
sake of obtaining the spoils. And these are
the men who claim to be purer and better
than other men. They claim to be the
special guardians of the interests of freedom.
Can any unprejudiced man doubt that all
their clamor about slavery is merely a part
of this political game? We think not.

[Grand Rapids Enquirer.]

DECLINE OF PROVISIONS.—The effect of
the negotiations now being held between the
Allied powers and Russia, with the strong
prospect of peace, has most effectually pro-
duced, not only a suspension of all specula-
tive operations, but a very great decline
from the high famine prices to which almost
every kind of provisions had reached in con-
sequence of a large foreign demand aided
largely indeed, by the purely speculative
movements of operators. The quantities
of grain in the hands of those who have
been purchasing and holding for still higher
prices, is almost incredible. In Rochester
alone, there is owned and controlled, says
the Rochester Republican on the authority
of a "miller who has the means of knowing,
over 1,000,000 bushels of wheat, in wheat
and flour, which at present prices uses a cap-
ital of over a million and a half of dollars." Throughout the entire west, every depot,
store-house and granary, is still filled almost
to repletion, and owned principally by par-
ties who have bought under the expecta-
tion of still higher prices. In Canada the
same state of things exists. The town of
London alone, is reported to have stored in
it over 100,000 bushels, and in other places
similar proportions.

The immense quantities on hand, and the
necessity of the holders to realize, must re-
sult in the forcing of very large amounts up-
on market, and the prices it would seem,
must drop lower and lower, were there no
other cause to tend to this result.

All accounts of the quantities still in the
hands of the farmers or producers, agree that
it is very large, having in very many instances
of this kind, the disappointment has been so
great, that they have in moments of
despondency committed suicide.

The effect of such extensive and wide-
spread speculative movements, has been truly
disastrous. The want and suffering that is
inevitably consequent upon all such specula-
tions, and falling upon those least able to
bear it, the poor and needy, in the first in-
stance; the tendency to increase in the minds
of the more able, a still more grasping and
sordid feeling of selfishness, and the sad re-
sults of disappointed expectations, together
with failures consequent upon unfortunate
speculations, all make indeed a chapter of
want and blighted expectations.

[Jefferson Co. (N. Y.) News.]

IF YOU HAVE ANYTHING TO DO, DO IT.—
There is no lesson which people—men, wo-
men and children—have more need to learn
than this—to do what they have to do, at
once. Young people cannot calculate the
benefit of it, while the want of it will hang
upon them all their lives long, like an incu-
sus. Our advice to boys and girls, always is
if you have but a smart hour's work to do,
do it in an hour and not sizzle over it all day.
In our business, if we had a boy who must
be lazy, we would urge him by all means, to
work while did work, and make a business
of it; and then, if he must, stop, and make
a business of that, too. If he is allowed or
allows himself to play the lolliboy through
the day, he is just as sure to be a drone
as long as he lives, as he is sure to live.
Indolent habits in youth are never overcome
in manhood. The world is brim full of the
illustrations of the truth of this. The same
rule applies equally to girls. The girl who
does house-work—and we hope there are
some—who allows herself all the forenoon
to poke over the breakfast dishes, and finds
scanty time to get her dinner, is just as sure
to make a miserable slattern of a house-
keeper as she is to be a house-keeper at all,
and we caution all young men against the
girls who keep their breakfast dishes round
till noon. The only way is if you have any-
thing to do, do it. [Nashua Telegraph.]

PEACE IN EUROPE.—The Boston Courier
says that if peace is agreed upon now, the
parties to the war will stand in something like
the following order:

- 1—Turkey—Stripped and plundered.
- 2—Russia—Unconquered, she triumphs.
- 3—France—Her arms secured the Allies' victories.
- 4—Austria—Eating the oyster, awards the shells.
- 5—Sardinia—Fighting for gold, she loses nothing.
- 6—England—Her prestige on land and sea lost.

WHAT IS THE MATTER?—The advertised
"Kansas outrages" do not seem to "come
off," according to the programme!—what's
the matter? Are the managers sick, or is
the machinery broken? What has become
of the "Kickapoo Rangers"? It will not do
"to give it up so;" let us have something—
if it is not more than the discharge of a
Sharpe's rifle. Election close at hand, and
no "outrage"—nothing "horrible"—no "free
State men, women, children," nor their four-
teenth cousins butchered in cold, cold blood!"
This will never do! Why won't Atchison
shoot Stringfellow—or Stringfellow shoot
Atchison?—just to make the Connecticut
election go off lively. "Job" Trotte would
be a famous acquisition to the black
republicans at this time—for Job could shed
tears by the bucket, "to order."
[New Haven Register.]

IMMENSE GRAIN WAREHOUSE.—The mam-
moth grain warehouse on the grounds of the
Illinois Central Railroad depot at Chicago,
is now entirely completed. On Monday the
first grain was received and elevated. The
building is 206 feet long, and 102 feet wide,
and 105 feet from the ground to the cone of
the roof. Its present capacity for grain
above the first story, which is fourteen feet
high, is 650,000 bushels, and if desired the
bins can be run still higher, increasing their
capacity to 700,000 bushels. The bins are
152 in number and 46 feet deep. There are
11 sets of elevators to take grain from cars
and distribute it over the building. The
engine which drives the elevators is of 100
horse power. The building was erected by
Messrs. Sturges Buckingham & Co., at an
expense of nearly \$160,000.

A man while blasting a rock on the west
bank of the Mississippi, near the mill in
Minneapolis, discovered the petrified remains
of a fish, of which the St. Anthony Express
gives the following description:

"It exhibits the perfect form of a fish,
about three feet in length, in solid limestone,
the shape of the body, head, eyes, mouth
and other parts, being perfectly preserved,
and represented. It was obtained about
four feet below the surface of the rock.—
The drill run through one edge of the fish,
and the blast split the fish through the mid-
dle, throwing out one-half of the entire fish,
but also breaking it across, about a foot from
the head, the other half, we understand, still
lies in the rock. We are not able to state to
what family or species the specimen above
belongs, but estimate its age from fifty to
seventy-five thousand years."

EDUCATION OF CHILDREN.—Old Roger
Ascham says: It is a pity that commonly
more care is had, and that among very wise
men, to find out rather a cunning man for
their horses than for their children. To the
one they will give gladly a stipend of 200
crown by the year, and loth to offer the other
200 shillings. God that sitteth in heaven,
laughs them to scorn; and rewardeth them
their liberty as it deserves, for he suffereth
them to have tame and well ordered horses,
but wild and unfortunate children.

DIVINE PROMISES.—The promises of the
Bible, like the beams of the sun, shine as
freely in at the windows of the poor man's
cottage as the rich man's palace. A moun-
tain of gold, heaped as high as heaven, would
be no such treasure as one promise of God.

It is said that the snow drifts were lately
so high on the plank roads in the neighbor-
hood of Syracuse, that the toll was paid by
dropping the money down the chimney of
the gate keeper's house!

Some villainous wag in Salem has suspend-
ed a loaf of bread and a couple of red her-
rings alongside of the Know-Nothing flag,
thereby intimating the direction in which the
loaves and fishes are to be looked for this year.

If we scrutinize the lives of men of genius
we shall find that activity and persistence
are their leading peculiarities. Obstacles
cannot intimidate, nor labor weary nor drudg-
ery disgust them.

Affection, like spring flowers, break
through the most frozen ground at last; and
the heart which seeks for another heart to
make it happy will not seek in vain.

Men of the noblest dispositions always
think themselves happiest when others share
their happiness with them.

Men are not attracted by highly accom-
plished women, so much as by those who are
truly natural and artless women.

An editor remarks that some one has
written on the art of making one happy with-
out money, and says he is in an excellent
condition to be experimented upon!

The indefatigable Captain Ericsson has
nearly completed a calorific engine to furnish
 motive power to a large manufacturing es-
tablishment in New York.

A bill to extend the rights of suffrage to
colored citizens, has been lost in the Wis-
consin Senate by a unanimous vote of 13
to 6.